

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN PACKET SHIP
AND SEVENTEEN LIVES.

On Tuesday afternoon, according to Liverpool from Gibraltar to the effect that ten of the crew of the American packet ship Tuscarora had reached that place, having been picked up at sea. It appears that the Tuscarora left Mobile for Liverpool on the 25th November, and she must have encountered the full fury of the gales which swept over the Atlantic in December. It is believed that the vessel must have become disabled, and as the weather for Lisbon is now no longer so severe, the

spatch, warning her loss state that she foundered 25 miles off the coast, and that Captain Liverpool and his crew were all saved. The vessel was, however, the remainder, consisting of the chief officer and nine men, succeeded in escaping from the sinking vessel in one of the life boats.

Mobile she had on board a cargo of cotton, consisting of 3,695 bales. This vessel, which was formerly the "Crack" of Liverpool, was built at the latter-named port in 1848, and was classed A 1 in American Lloyd's. She was consigned to Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Company, of Liverpool: although she was only 4,465 tons register, she carried Liverpool and the United States, her carrying capacity was much greater.

SEVEN PERSONS SUFFOCATED.

On Tuesday morning seven persons lost their lives through fire, which occurred in the old cathedral city of Lichfield. At half-past five, the premises of Mr. W. Corfield, watchmaker and jeweller, situated in the Market Place, between The Three Crowns and Holborn, were on fire. An alarm was speedily raised, and the local engine quickly got to work. By the unmitigated celerity of the fire engine, the fire was kept under, and was saved from damage, but the house of Mr. Corfield was completely gutted. Although it was generally supposed that the fire was caused by a candle, it was not until the fire was completely removed amongst the crowd that all the

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deceased persons are Mr. Corfield, aged about 42; Mrs. Corfield, aged about 36; their four children, the eldest of whom is six years, and the youngest one month; and Mrs. Corfield's mother, aged 85. The scene as the bodies were brought out was at most distressing one. They were removed to the Town Hall, to await a coroner's inquest. The origin of the fire can be distinctly traced to a small stove, which was connected with the woodwork of the room. This woodwork must have caught fire, and the flames ascending the staircase rendered escape utterly impossible.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR BRIGHOUSE.

On Tuesday morning, about a quarter-past ten, a disastrous explosion occurred at the Black Flat Pit at Clifton, near Brighouse. The colliery is worked by Messrs. James Gomersall & Co., Ltd., of Leeds.

The Low Moft Iron company, therefore, ordinarily about the same time as the explosion. The men employed in their ramifications, and some of the men employed in retired portions of the pit were thrown down by the force of the explosion but were not seriously injured, whilst others appear for some time to have been wholly unconscious of the danger to which they had been exposed between the Black Flat Pit and the Greener Lane Pit, which is also worked by the Low Moft Company, there is a kind of connection, but how or whether it was caused in a previous explosion or whether the explosion was caused in a previous one, I cannot conjecture.

There are in the last named that the

accident occurred. The explosion was an extremely violent one, the noise being heard for a great distance. The explosion was so violent that it threw the men and broken timber flying in the air—the two main signs of the danger below. An alarm was immediately given and it was found to contain half a dozen of the workmen, who it is supposed had been working near, or who had been passing by, the place. One of the men, John Aghy, a pitman of Clifton; Charles Bottomley, of the same place, who was seriously hurt; and Henry Standfield of Friend Wood, Joseph Beever of the same place, and John Thomas, of the same place, all died lying in the neighbourhood. The boy Wood, though injured somewhat severely, ran away. Three other men were seriously injured. The bodies of the men who were conveyed home in cabs. The hair and whiskers of some of the men, especially Beever and Thomas, were so badly burnt as to give them a ghastly appearance. The latter, it is said, has a fearful death agony. The news of the explosion spread with great rapidity, and the most exaggerated statements of the extent of the disaster were rapidly circulated. It was found that full extent was made known, crowds were seen from different routes wending their way to the retired place, and the fact that the explosion had occurred was at the pit head continued until about noon, when all the men had been drawn up to the surface. The bodies of the men who were killed were taken to the shaft by some of the employees of the Low Moor Company, but on their return they were extremely shocked and distressed. The fact that the explosion was decided, however, to close the shaft. Some of the most experienced men at the pit were decided to go down to see what was the cause of the explosion. They found some subterranean passage between the Green Lane Pit and the Black Flat Pit, but this, of course, was not the cause of the explosion. The explosion had evidently been only confined to a portion of the

On Tuesday a special train was despatched from Plymouth with the American mail which had arrived there, but at Kingsbridge road station the train was delayed by the engine being out of order, and did not start until the next up express was due at Paddington at six o'clock, but this was also delayed about three-quarters of an hour.

Madame Lemaire, French Consul, and His Majesty Frederick William of Prussia to whom she is imposed upon for her breaking the contract with the authorities of the city of London. The fine amounts to about £1,000. It is reported that the petition has been rejected by the "Morning Standard."

WORKMEN'S SUPPER.—On Saturday night last the workmen employed at Darwent Cote Steel

The first of the proposed series of district meetings under the auspices of the Durham County Franchise

association, was held on Saturday afternoon at the Mechanics' Institute, Tow Law, for the purpose of expressing upon Government the necessity of extending household suffrage to the counties, and granting them the same electoral rights as at present are enjoyed by the inhabitants of the boroughs. Mr. John Pritchard, president of the newly-formed association, presided; and he was accompanied to the

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that was the first of a series of district meetings they were about to hold for the purpose of agitating or household suffrage in the counties, or the power to vote in Parliamentary, municipal, and parochial elections—a right which at present they did not enjoy. A small portion only of the inhabitants of

the United Kingdom enjoyed the franchise, but the bulk of the people were denied it. Franchise meant freedom, and every man ought to be placed on an equal footing with his fellow-man. A few yards or a few feet of land ought not to sever them from those rights, and what they wanted was household suffrage pure and simple. A bill had been prepared by Mr. Parnell of the Dublin Board, which he intended

to introduce this next session of Parliament, and what they wanted now to do was to create such an amount of enthusiastic popular feeling on the subject, and to bring that feeling to bear on the Government, that they would be compelled to grant them their rights as citizens. (Applause). The last census, taken in 1871, set down the population at 31,638,789. The number of slaves, 400,000

Kingdom was 5,449,234, showing that no fewer than 2,119,555 were not represented at all in the House of Commons. ("Shame.") Neither had they the power to vote. These 5,449,234 electors sent to Parliament 645 members, or one for every 3,798 electors; whilst 29,182,556 persons, or—mark this—nearly twelve times the total number of electors had no member at all in Parliament. ("Shame.") Twelve-thirtieths of the entire population very

deprived of the power to vote, or one in every thirteen only enjoyed any political rights whatever. Legislation at present, he contended, was all one-sided, and, in the main, benefited one class. He vindicated the character of working men, and, in conclusion, he mentioned two or three things that were indispensable necessary. They wanted the cost of elections thrown upon the public rates, payment to members of Parliament, and the House open to all working men who had the brain power to represent their constitu-

faithfully and efficiently within its walls. (loud applause)

Mr. J. THOMPSON, Tow Law, who was called upon to address the meeting, said he had often wondered how it was that all classes of society could be represented in Parliament, but the working class. He had been able to come to only one conclusion upon the subject, and it was this—because they had never sought to be represented as they ought to have done.

ALL the Government required was agitation in order to be supported. What more could they want? The ball was at their own feet; and if they did not send it home it would be their own fault. But he believed they would send it home, and that are long household suffrage would be enjoyed in the counties of that great country as it was at the present time in the boroughs. Their grand county organisation was the result of unity. Let them make a combined effort to achieve it, and there would be no doubt that the Government would be forced to give it.

committee, and they would undoubtedly and unfailingly succeed. They were now feeling the beneficial results of an Act of Parliament that almost had to be wrung from the Legislature before they could get it; therefore, it behoved them to profit by experience, which had taught them if they wanted anything, and wanted it expeditiously, they would have to arouse the nation to the urgency of the case by unitedly clamouring for it; for the true and literal reading

The CHAIRMAN here remarked that the rich claimed the right to possess everything — the animals, the fish in the sea, the birds in the air, and if it were possible they would not scruple to tax the very atmosphere which they all breathed. (Loud laughter.)

the 19th century it was at all necessary to have to advocate the question of the franchise. Let Government see that they were ready and waiting to be admitted, and dare any aristocrat in the world to say they should not. Referring to the cry of unfairness, he referred by way of reply to their co-operative societies and other industrial combinations of a provident nature, which he thought ought entirely to rebut anything of the kind which had been levelled

Mr. John EALBY, in saying a few words, expressed the opinion that the working classes wanted educating upon the subject, as Mr. Gladstone had told them. Let them first get household suffrage, and then there would be little or no difficulty in obtaining manhood suffrage. The great work lay before them, and the working men of W.

Mr. J. CARLING, in responding to the invitation of the Chairman, said they were met together upon a very important question. A fair distribution of power ought, he believed, to be given to the working men. They had proved their fitness for the power, and it should no longer be withheld. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said he wished to have a pledge from the meeting that they would be determined to seek earnestly, persistently, but peaceably, the franchise for the benefit of the community at large. He would call upon Mr. Thompson to move the resolution.

Mr. THOMPSON accordingly moved "That this meeting pledges itself to urge upon the Government the necessity of granting household suffrage."

The resolution was seconded from the meeting, supported by Mr. ASHWORTH, and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that other meetings would be organized to be held in rapid succession throughout the county, and before long he hoped they would have an immense demonstration on the

On the motion of Mr. CARLING, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to the Chairman by acclamation.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, coughs, shortness of breath.—These corrective remedies are invaluable for pectoral complaints, which, neglected often end in asthma, bronchitis,

sumption. The ointment well rubbed in upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralized, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's ointment can perfectly accomplish this purification; and the blood being thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments is enabled to reach the seat of the disease.

the remotest parts of the human body, and thus
covers all diseased action, whether internal or ex-
ternal.

